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# NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION: TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS

## Toponymic guidelines: Estonia

Paper submitted by Estonia

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# 1 LANGUAGES

## 1.1 General remarks

The official language of the Republic of Estonia (in Estonian: Eesti Vabariik, short form: Eesti) is Estonian. The language is spoken in Estonia by about 963,000 people or 61.5% of the population (census 1989). In 1945 the percentage of Estonians was 97.3. Historical territorial minorities are Swedes and Russians (see 1.3). A vast proportion of non-Estonians have immigrated into Estonia since 1940; they have mainly settled in the big industrial towns of the North-East and the capital Tallinn. According to the census of 1989 there were 475,000 (30.3%) Russians, 48,000 (3.1%) Ukrainians, 28,000 (1.8%) Belorussians, 17,000 (1.1%) Finns.

Although the national language is Estonian, Russian is often actually used as a second language. All official acts of the Supreme Council are translated into Russian. The new draft Constitution provides that in the municipalities where the majority of the population are non-Estonians, official documentation can also be in the language of the majority.

Despite the size of the immigrant population, the place names in actual use have been only monolingual (almost without exception in Estonian) since the 1920s.

## 1.2 National language - Estonian

Estonian is a Finno-Ugrian language using the Roman alphabet.

### 1.2.1 The alphabet

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aa | Hh | Oo | Žž* | Öö |
| Bb | Ii | Pp | Tt | Üü |
| (Cc) | Jj | (Qq) | Uu | (Xx) |
| Dd | Kk | Rr | Vv | (Yy) |
| Ee | Ll | Ss | (Ww) | |
| Ff* | Mm | Šš* | Õõ | |
| Gg | Nn | Zz* | Ää | |

The letters shown in parentheses appear only in names of foreign origin. w was used in older orthography instead of v and it still appears in some family names. In alphabetic ordering w is regarded as a variant of v and names with these letters are grouped together. The letters indicated by an asterisk (*) represent sounds that appear in loanwords only.

The vowels õ, ä, ö and ü represent independent sounds and should be distinguished from the vowels o, a and u. Due to technical inadequacy the letter õ ('o with tilde') may in some typewritten or printed texts appear as ô, ó, ò or even ö, but in correct usage this must be avoided.

## 1.2.2 Spelling rules for the Estonian geographical names

### 1.2.2.1 Capitalization

Place names always begin with a capital letter. If the generic term is written as a separate word, it begins with a small letter: Tallinna laht, Pärnu jõgi, Kihnu saar. If the name consists of more than one word, all words except for the pure generic term are written with a capital initial: Taani Kuninga aed, Suur Tütarsaar.

### 1.2.2.2 Use of hyphen

The hyphen is used:

(a) if the name is preceded by a determinative element, like Suur(e)- 'Great', Vana- 'Old', Põhja- 'Northern', Ala- 'Lower', etc., incl. the name of a wider locality used to specify a too frequent name: Vana-Võidu, Vastse-Roosa, Põhja-Tartumaa, Suur-Patarei, Hiiu-Suurtüki, Iru-Lepiku.

Exceptionally, the hyphen is not used, if the determinative element is an adjective that can be declined: Suur Munamägi (Adessive: Suurel Munamäel), Väike Tütarsaar (Adessive: Väiksel Tütarsaarel). Usually the second part of those names is a compound word containing a generic term (here: -saar, -mägi).

(b) if the name is a copulative compound name (like Austria-Hungary, Baden-Württemberg): Kohtla-Järve, Karksi-Nuia, Abja-Paluoja;

1.2.2.3 Use of one or two words

Characteristic of Estonian place names is the presence of elliptical names. Most of the names of populated places and many other place names are elliptical, i.e. they usually appear without a generic term. The generic term is used if confusion may arise, e.g. in official sources. In genuine Estonian elliptical names the nominative form coincides with the genitive form and the names end with a vowel (-a, -e, -i, -o, -u).

A. With all the potentially elliptical names, when the generic term is used, it is written as a separate word: Peipsi järv (=Peipsi), Tartu linn (=Tartu), Aakre küla (=Aakre), Räpina alev (=Räpina), Surju mõis (=Surju), Kihnu saar (=Kihnu); Balkani poolsaar (=Balkan), Volga jõgi (=Volga).

B. The generic term is also written separately, if the place name is a secondary name, i.e. arises from another geographical name: Pärnu jõgi, Endla järv, Kihnu väin; Jaapani meri (Japanese Sea).

C. Although among the names of streets, squares etc. only those with tänav 'street' can be used as elliptical, the generic term is written as a separate word: Harju tänav, Vabaduse väljak, Estonia puiestee, Lossi plats, Suitsu põik, Järve tee.

D. If the determinative element is a declinable adjective, it is written separately: Suur väin, Väike Emajõgi (cf. 1.2.2.2.a); Vaikne ookean (Pacific Ocean), Kollane meri (Yellow Sea). In Estonian place names, however, adjectives often

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combine with the appellatives as compact names: Valgjärv, Suurjärv, Vanaküla, Uuemõisa, Kõverlaid.

E. In non-elliptical names the determinative element and the generic term are usually written as one word: Emajõgi, Viirelaid, Võrtsjärv, Vooremägi, Naissaar, Loodeots, Lemmjõgi, Pelgurand. The writing of these names often depends on the tradition.

1.2.3 Pronunciation of Estonian geographical names

The main stress in Estonian place names is invariably on the first syllable. A weaker secondary stress may occur on the second, third or fourth syllable of a word, unless it is a short final syllable.

The pronunciation of Estonian is regular. The following notes are, however, important for the pronunciation of Estonian names.

A. n before g and k is pronounced [ŋ]: Angerja [aŋkerja], Kunksilla [kuŋksilla].

B. b, d, g are pronounced voiceless or, between the vowels, as half-voiced, weakened tenues. In genuine Estonian names they are not used in an initial position.

C. With sounds l, n, s, t weak palatalization may occur which is not reflected in the orthography: Kantküla [kaɲtkyla]. Palatalization is almost regular in consonant clusters preceding i or j: Väljaküla [vælʲjakyla], Kõltsi [kɯlʲtsi]. In clusters only the first consonant can be palatalized.

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D. Vowel and consonant lengths are significant. Long consonants and vowels are represented by double letters: Saaremaa [sa:rema:], Pööraküla [pø:rakyla], Kõnnu [kwnnu], Tallinn [tallinn] - the second syllable bears a secondary stress.

E. Long stressed syllables in Estonian can have either light or heavy accent which in most cases is not reflected in the orthography. In the case of non-cluster sound sequences the accent can also be described as long or overlong vowels and consonants, e.g. Kääniku [kæ:nikku] - light accent or long [æ:], Vääna [væ̀:na] - heavy accent or overlong [æ:]. No regular rules can be given to identify correct accent from spelling, but usually names will be understood even if pronounced with an incorrect accent.

F. Vowel letter sequences denote diphthongs and the vowels in diphthongs are pronounced the same way as they would be pronounced separately. There are 26 diphthongs in Estonian: ae, ai, ao, au, ea, ei, eo, iu, oa, oe, oi, ou, ui, õa, õe, õi, õo, õu, äe, äi, äo, äu, öa, öe, öi, üi.

G. As a rule, the vowels õ, ä, ö, ü and o (except in the southern dialects), long vowels and diphthongs appear only in the first syllable of a non-compound word. If they appear in other syllables, they signify that the word is compound.

The following table gives an idea about the relation between letters and sounds in Estonian. The letters in parentheses are used only in loanwords.

| Spelling | Pronunciation IPA alphabet | Spelling | Pronunc. IPA | Spelling | Pronunc. IPA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | ɑ | l | l,ɭ | t | t,ʈ,tt |
| aa | ɑ: | m | m | u | u |
| b | p | n | n,ɲ | uu | u: |
| d | t,ʈ | ng | ŋk | v | v |
| e | e | nk | ŋk,ŋkk | õ | ɯ |
| ee | e: | o | o | õõ | ɯ: |
| (f) | f | oo | o: | ä | æ |
| g | k | p | p,pp | ää | æ: |
| h | h | r | r | ö | ø |
| i | i | s | s,ʂ | öö | ø: |
| ii | i: | (š) | ʃ | ü | y |
| j | j | (z) | s | üü | y:,yi |
| k | k,kk | (ž) | ʃ | | |

1.2.4 Linguistic strata recognizable in Estonian place names

A. A Swedish substratum is found, apart from the main Swedish-populated territories, in the coastal area of North Estonia, in the western county of Läänemaa, the islands of Hiiumaa and Saaremaa.

B. For centuries German was the language of the upper class and many places had, besides Estonian names, distinct German variants, no longer used in the post-World War II period. The names of German origin in Estonian usage (e.g. Heimtali, Vardi, Voorbahi) usually proceed from the names of country estates, landlords' family names etc. and they appear throughout Esto-

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nia. Those names are often significantly adapted, e.g. Stackelberg → Taagepera.

C. In the areas bordering with Russia and Latvia substrata of Russian or Latvian origin are encountered respectively.

1.2.5 Estonian dialects

The Estonian dialects are usually divided into 3 groups: the northern dialects, the southern dialects and the north-east coastal dialect. They differ in phonology, morphology and lexis, esp. the southern dialects from the others. The literary language is based mainly on the central dialect of the northern group.

Local dialects are reflected to a certain extent in normalized place names, but e.g. the vowel harmony of the southern and the north-east coastal dialect is disregarded. Dialectal features are preserved mainly in names containing local dialect words. Names of minor places tend to reflect more local colour than those with an established literary tradition. In writing place names the guiding principle has been that names are spelled as far as possible according to their actual local pronunciation.

1.3 Place names in minority languages

1.3.1 Swedish

Swedish, a Germanic language that belongs to the Indo-European family, used to be spoken before World War II by some

8000 people on the north-west coast of Estonia (the islands of Vormsi, Osmussaar, Pakri, Naissaar and Ruhnu, Noarootsi Peninsula). Most of the Swedes emigrated to Sweden in 1944, at present there are a few hundred persons able to speak Swedish. The place names in Vormsi (Swedish: Ormsö), Ruhnu (Runö), Pakri (Rågö) and Noarootsi (Nuckö) are mostly Swedish, but the names of settlements are written in the Estonian orthography, the others having either Swedish or mixed orthography. The use of the standard Swedish orthography is complicated because of the archaic nature of the Swedish dialect spoken in Estonia. The task of preserving Swedish place names is all the more difficult as these areas have now been settled mainly by Estonians.

1.3.2 Russian

Russian, a Slavonic language, is spoken as a minority language by the descendants of Old Orthodox believers on the north and west coast of Lake Peipsi, also by New Orthodox Russians in some border areas with Russia. Russian uses the Cyrillic alphabet. The Russian place names are written in Estonian texts according to a transcription table using the letters from the Estonian alphabet proper, e.g. Smolnitsa (in 1987 Montreal system: Smol'nica).

Since 1940, especially in the 1960s and 1970s, large numbers of people have immigrated into Estonia from parts of the Soviet Union. Their lingua franca usually is Russian and they make up the vast majority of the present-day non-Estonian

population. They have mainly settled in the big industrial cities of the North-East (Narva, Sillamäe, Kohtla-Järve, Jõhvi), the capital Tallinn and the town and peninsula of Paldiski. The toponymy has not been much influenced by the population, except for some Russian street names in Sillamäe and Narva.

## 2 NAMES AUTHORITIES AND NAMES STANDARDIZATION

At present there is no single act regulating the use of place names. As guiding principles, in 1989 the Supreme Soviet of the then Estonian SSR passed a Language Law which among other things states the following:

> Art. 27. Place names in the Estonian SSR shall be in the Estonian language. Exceptions will be allowed only for historical or cultural reasons.
>
> Every single place in the Estonian SSR shall have only one official name. It shall be fixed in the Estonian-Roman alphabet and it can be written in other alphabets according to rules endorced in the Estonian SSR.
>
> Art. 29. The international form of place names and personal names of the Estonian SSR written in Roman characters shall be identical to that used in the Estonian SSR. - - -
>
> Art. 30. Detailed rules for the use of names shall be regulated by the Estonian SSR Law on Names.

Although one single names law was envisaged, a working group set up for the purpose decided to work out three separate acts, handling corporate names, personal names and place names. Work on the draft Place Names Act is continuing at present.

The decision-making power in fixing the official names belongs to various authorities as provided in the 1981 decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. As a rule, the naming of local features, such as streets, parks, planned areas etc. is the right of lower local executive bodies (parish and town administrations). Advisory names committees may be set up to assist them in the task. The naming of villages, towns and boroughs as well as counties and parishes is the prerogative of the Presidium of the Supreme Council (the collective presidency of the legislature). Preparatory work and suggestions are made by the local executive bodies via Government to the Presidium. Apparently, after the adoption of the new Constitution these regulations will be revised.

No legal acts apply to the use of other geographical names. It is however considered reasonable that the National Land Board and an institution of onomastic expertise (the Institute of Language and Literature at the Academy of Sciences) will jointly be responsible for the standardization of cartographic names.

The Institute of Language and Literature (address: Roosikrantsi 6, EE-0106 Tallinn) is the main research centre for names in Estonia. The basis of the onomastic research and the treatment of names is field research which has been conducted

since the 1920s. As a result, a total of up to 500,000 commented entries have been included in the place names archives. The collections are arranged according to the ecclesiastical parishes that have been the most significant and stable territorial units in Estonia throughout history. In addition, there is a general card index listing all the collected place names in alphabetical order with references to the parishes where they occur. Efforts are made to continue the field investigation of names. Apart from the collection, a toponymic database (presently ca 47,000 entries) is being formed which contains mostly names from older maps, official sources, etc.

The National Language Board (address: Roosikrantsi 6, EE-0106 Tallinn), a government institution established to secure the enforcement of the Language Law, and the Institute of Language and Literature jointly act as authoritative organs in matters relating to the standardization of place names by providing reports on names for the benefit of various authorities, and by checking names on maps prepared or licensed by the National Land Board.

## 3 SOURCE MATERIALS

### 3.1 Maps

Cartographic publications about Estonia are scarce. The latest large-scale maps in Estonian were issued in the 1930s. The topographical maps issued in 1940 - 1990 by the Soviet military institutions are not reliable for names because of the use of Cyrillic script and frequent errors in transcription.

The official maps of Estonia will henceforth be prepared by the National Land Board (address: Mustamäe tee 51, Box 1635, EE-0006 Tallinn) that has planned a series of new maps to be published in Estonian. These include: a) the basic map, 1 : 10,000 and 1 : 20,000, on ca 550 sheets (during 1992 - 2006); b) a topographic map, 1 : 50,000, on 130 sheets (1992 - 1994); c) a topographic map, 1 : 200,000, on 4 sheets (will be ready by the end of 1992). The names on these maps will be checked by linguists.

Recently only maps of minor scales have been published in Estonia, mainly by the Regio Research and Development Centre (address: Vanemuise 46, EE-2400 Tartu). These are, e.g., Estonian Roads (1 : 400,000; 1989), Estonian Waters (1 : 400,000; 1991), Road Atlas of Estonia (1 : 200,000; 1990). The names on these maps have not been linguistically checked, but on the whole they appear to be more correct than those on the maps issued in Estonian or Russian by the former Soviet Main Administration for Geodesy and Cartography.

3.2 Gazetteers

The names of villages and other rural settlements were standardized in 1977 in the course of a rural settlement reform (the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet 25.02.1977). The results were published in Eesti NSV territooriumi administratiivne jaotus ja maa-asulad, Tallinn 1978 (The Administrative Division of the Territory and the Rural Settlements of the Estonian SSR) which contains 3500 names.

Although the names and boundaries of several administrative units have later been changed, the standard written forms of the place names have remained unchanged. Lately, however, local government bodies have demanded a revision of the list and an official restoration of many historical villages along with their names (in 1977 the number of village names was administratively reduced from 7400 to 3500 by re-grouping the households, i.e. without actually moving or changing the location of the villages).

Official names have also been established for rivers and streams, published in Eesti NSV jõgede, ojade ja kraavide ametlik nimestik, Tallinn 1986 (Official Gazetteer of Rivers, Brooks and Ditches of the Estonian SSR), containing 1755 names.

## 4 GLOSSARY OF APPELLATIVES, ADJECTIVES AND OTHER WORDS NECESSARY FOR THE UNDERSTANDING OF MAPS

In parentheses the genitive form of the word is given, if different from the nominative. If the genitive form differs only in a vowel being added to the end of the word, only the vowel is shown, otherwise the word is spelled out in full. Some words are given in the genitive form only, as the nominative form is rarely, if ever, used in names.

abajas (abaja) 'cove, inlet'

ala- 'lower'

alev(i) 'borough' /second-degree urban settlement/

alevik(u) 'small borough' /compact rural settlement/

allikas (allika) 'spring'

alt- 'lower'

aru 'dry meadow'

asula 'populated place, settlement'

asundus(e) 'settlement'

edela /Gen./ 'south-west(ern)'

ees- 'front, fore-'

heinamaa 'meadow, hayfield'

ida 'east, eastern'

jaam(a) 'station'

juga (joa) 'waterfall'

jõesuu 'river mouth'

jõgi (jõe) 'river'

järv(e) 'lake'

kaasik(u) 'birch wood'

kabel(i) 'chapel'

kadastik(u) 'juniper scrub'

kaev(u) 'well'

kaevandus(e) 'mine'

kagu 'south-east(ern)'

kallas (kalda) 'shore, bank'

kalmistu 'cemetery'

kanal(i) 'canal'

kare 'islet'

kari 'reef, rocky islet'

kari (karja) 'cattle'

karjamaa 'pasture'

kesk- 'central, middle'

kihelkond (kihelkonna) '(ecclesiastical) parish'

kirde /Gen./ 'north-east(ern)'

kirik(u) 'church'

kivi 'stone, boulder'

koppel (kopli) 'enclosure, paddock'

kosk (kose) 'rapids'

kraav(i) 'ditch'

kurk (kurgu) 'strait'

kuusik(u) 'spruce wood'

kõnd (kõnnu) 'wilderness, waste land'

kõrgustik(u) 'upland'

küla 'village, hamlet'

külanõukogu 'village soviet, rural municipality' /1945 - 1990, since 1990 cf. vald/

laas (laane) 'primeval forest'

laht (lahe) 'bay, gulf'

lai(a) 'broad, wide'

laid (laiu) 'islet'

lamm(i) 'valley flat'

lennujaam(a) 'airport'

lennuväli (lennuvälja) 'airfield'

lepik(u) 'alder grove'

liiv(a) 'sand'

linn(a) 'town'

linnus(e) 'castle, stronghold'

lood (loo) 'rocky islet; alvar'

loode /Gen./ 'northwest(ern)'

looduskaitseala 'nature reservation'

loss(i) 'castle'

luht (luha) 'water meadow'

lõpp (lõpe) 'cove'

lõugas (lõuka) 'cove, inlet'

lõuna 'south, southern'

läte (lätte) 'source, spring'

lääne /Gen./ 'west, western'

maa 'land, county'

maakond (maakonna) 'county'

maalinn(a) 'fenced stronghold'

maantee 'road, highway'

madal(a) 'shallow'

madalik(u) 'lowland'

majakas (majaka) 'lighthouse'

majand(i) 'enterprise, farm'

meri (mere) 'sea'

mets(a) 'wood, forest'

must(a) 'black'

muul(i) 'pier'

mõis(a) '(country) estate'

mäe- 'upper'

mägi (mäe) 'hill'

männik(u) 'pine wood'

neem(e) 'cape, foreland'

niit (niidu) 'meadow'

nina 'cape, foreland'

nukk (nuki) 'cape, promontory'

nurm(e) 'field, pasture'

nõmm(e) 'heath'

oja 'brook, stream'

org (oru) 'valley'

ots (otsa) 'end, cape'

paas (pae) 'limestone'

pank (panga) 'steep limestone coast, rocky cape'

park (pargi) 'park'

pea, pää 'head, point, end'

peakraav(i) 'main ditch, canal'

pealt- 'upper'

peatus(e) 'stop'

pere 'family, household'

piir(i) 'border, boundary'

pikk (pika) 'long'

poolsaar(e) 'peninsula'

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puiestee 'avenue, boulevard'
põhja /Gen./ 'north, northern'
põld (põllu) 'field'
pää 'head, point, end'
raba 'bog, swamp'
rahu 'reef'
rahvuspark (rahvuspargi) 'national park'
rajoon(i) 'district' /1950 - 1990, since 1990 cf. maakond/
rand (ranna) 'shore, coast, beach'
raudtee 'railway'
saar(e) 'island'
saarestik(u) 'archipelago'
sadam(a) 'harbour; port'
saun(a) 'small farm, cottage; bath-house'
soo 'swamp, marsh'
sild (silla) 'bridge'
suur(e) 'great, large'
säär(e) 'narrow foreland'
taga- 'hind'
talu 'house, farm'
tammik(u) 'oak grove'
tee 'street, way'
tehas(e) 'works, factory'
tiik (tiigi) 'pond'
tuletorn(i) 'lighthouse'
tuulik(u) 'windmill'
tänav(a) 'street'
uus (uue) 'new'
vabrik(u) 'factory'
vahe- 'middle'
vald (valla) '(civil) parish, rural municipality'
valge, valg- 'white'
vana 'old'
vastne (vastse) 'new'
veehoidla 'water reservoir'
veski 'mill'
väike (väikse, väikese) 'small, little'
väin(a) 'strait, sound'
väli (välja) 'field, plain'
väljak(u) 'square'
ülem- 'upper'

## 5 ABBREVIATIONS USED IN MAPS

| Abbreviation | Estonian | English |
|---|---|---|
| a-k | alevik | small borough, rural settlement |
| as | asundus | settlement (old term) |
| hgl | haigla | hospital |
| j | jõgi | river |
| jm | jaam | station |
| jv | järv | lake |
| kpl | kauplus | shop |
| kr | kraav | ditch |
| krd | kordon | cordon |
| lka | looduskaitseala | nature reservation |
| m | mägi | hill |
| mnt | maantee | road, highway |
| ms | mõis | (country) estate |
| mv, mtsv | metsavaht | forest-guard |
| n | neem | cape, foreland |
| pkr | peakraav | main ditch, canal |
| ps | poolsaar | peninsula |
| pst | puiestee | avenue, boulevard |
| s | saar | island |
| std | staadion | stadium |
| tlt | tuletorn | lighthouse |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| tn | tänav | street |
| vh | veehoidla | water reservoir |
| vlm | vallamaja | parish (municipality) house |

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These guidelines have been prepared by the Institute of Language and Literature at the Estonian Academy of Sciences in collaboration with the National Language Board and the National Land Board

Annex

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF ESTONIA

(15.05.1992)

Estonia is divided into 15 counties (Estonian: maakond, Pl. maakonnad). In addition, 6 cities are governed centrally, having the same status as the counties. Counties are divided into parishes (vald, Pl. vallad), boroughs (alev, Pl. alevid) and towns (linn, Pl. linnad). Parishes are divided into small boroughs (alevik, Pl. alevikud) and villages (küla, Pl. külad), but these have no administrative functions. Some towns or boroughs have been subordinated to the centrally governed cities. The capital Tallinn is divided into 4 districts. In 01.01.1992 there were 34 towns (incl. the cities), 24 boroughs and 193 parishes; 3274 villages and 168 small boroughs.

Counties and cities (county centres in brackets)

1 Harjumaa (Tallinn)
2 Hiiumaa (Kärdla)
3 Ida-Virumaa (Jõhvi)
4 Jõgevamaa (Jõgeva)
5 Järvamaa (Paide)
6 Läänemaa (Haapsalu)
7 Lääne-Virumaa (Rakvere)
8 Põlvamaa (Põlva)
9 Pärnumaa (Pärnu)
10 Raplamaa (Rapla)
11 Saaremaa (Kuressaare)
12 Tartumaa (Tartu)
13 Valgamaa (Valga)
14 Viljandimaa (Viljandi)
15 Võrumaa (Võru)
16 Kohtla-Järve

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17 Narva
18 Pärnu
19 Sillamäe
20 Tallinn
21 Tartu

Note: The names of counties have double variants in Estonian. The compound names ending in -maa have wider usage and these are recommended by linguists. In official practice, however, the use of two-word names prevails where the ending -maa is replaced with maakond and written as a separate word: Harju maakond, Hiiu maakond, Jõgeva maakond, Saare maakond, etc.

Towns (t.), boroughs (b.) and parishes

Abja 14
Abja-Paluoja (b.) 14
Aegviidu (b.) 1
Ahja 8
Alajõe 3
Alatskivi 12
Albu 5
Ambla 5
Anija 1
Antsla 15
Antsla (t.) 15
Are 9
Aseri 3
Audru 9
Avinurme 3
Elva (t.) 12
Emmaste 2
Haanja 15
Haapsalu (t.) 6
Haaslava 12
Halinga 9
Haljala 7
Halliste 14
Hanila 6
Harku 1
Helme 13
Hummuli 13
Häädemeeste 9
Iisaku 3
Illuka 3

Imavere 5
Juuru 10
Jõelähtme 1
Jõgeva 4
Jõgeva (t.) 4
Jõhvi 3
Jõhvi (t.) 3
Järva-Jaani 5
Järvakandi (b.) 10
Kaarma 11
Kabala 5
Kadrina 7
Kaisma 9
Kallaste (t.) 12
Kambja 12
Kanepi 8
Kareda 5
Karksi-Nuia (b.) 14
Karula 13
Kehra (b.) 1
Kehtna 10
Keila 1
Keila (t.) 1
Kihelkonna 11
Kihnu 9
Kilingi-Nõmme (t.) 9
Kiviõli (t.) 16
Koeru 5
Kohila 10
Kohila (b.) 10
Kohtla 3
Kohtla-Nõmme (b.) 16
Koigi 5
Kolga-Jaani 14
Konguta 12
Koonga 9
Kose 1
Kullamaa 6
Kunda (t.) 7
Kuressaare 11
Kuressaare (t.) 11
Kuusalu 1
Kõlleste 8
Kõo 14
Kõpu 14
Kõue 1
Käina 2
Kärdla (t.) 2
Kärla 11
Käru 10
Laekvere 7
Laeva 12
Laheda 8
Laimjala 11
Lasva 15
Lauka 2

Lavassaare (b.) 9
Lehtse 5
Leisi 11
Lihula 6
Lihula (b.) 6
Lohusuu 3
Loksa 1
Loksa (b.) 1
Loodna 10
Luunja 12
Lüganuse 3
Lümanda 11
Maardu (t.) 20
Maidla 3
Martna 6
Meeksi 12
Meremäe 15
Mikitamäe 8
Misso 15
Mooste 6
Muhu 11
Mustjala 11
Mustvee (t.) 4
Mõisaküla (t.) 14
Mõniste 15
Mäetaguse 3
Mäksa 12
Märjamaa 10
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Narva-Jõesuu (b.) 17
Nissi 1
Noarootsi 6
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Nõva 6
Oisu 5
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Orava 8
Orissaare 11
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Paistu 14
Pajusi 4
Pala 4
Palamuse 4
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Piirissaare 12
Polli 14
Puhja 12
Puka 13

Puurmani 4

Põdrala 13

Põltsamaa 4

Põltsamaa (t.) 4

Põlva 8

Põlva (b.) 8

Pärnu-Jaagupi (b.) 9

Pärsti 14

Pöide 11

Pühajärve 13

Pühalepa 2

Püssi (b.) 16

Raasiku 1

Rae 1

Raikküla 10

Raja 4

Rakke 7

Rakvere 7

Rakvere (t.) 7

Rannu 12

Rapla 10

Rapla (b.) 10

Ridala 6

Risti 6

Roosna-Alliku 5

Ruhnu 11

Rõngu 12

Rõuge 15

Rägavere 7

Räpina 8

Räpina (b.) 8

Saarde 9

Saare 4

Saarepeedi 14

Saku 1

Salme 11

Sangaste 13

Saue 1

Saue (b.) 20

Sauga 9

Simuna 7

Sindi (t.) 18

Sonda 3

Surju 9

Suure-Jaani 14

Suure-Jaani (t.) 14

Sõmerpalu 15

Sõmeru 7

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Taheva 13

Tali 9

Tallinna Idarajoon 20

Tallinna Lõunarajoon 20

Tallinna Läänerajoon 20

Tallinna Põhjarajoon 20

Tamsalu 7
Tamsalu (b.) 7
Tapa (t.) 7
Tartu 12
Tarvastu 14
Toila 3
Tootsi (b.) 9
Tori 9
Torma 4
Tudulinna 3
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Türi (t.) 5
Urvaste 15
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Vastemõisa 14
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Vastseliina 15
Veriora 8
Vigala 10
Vihula 7
Viimsi 1
Viiratsi 14
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Viljandi (t.) 14
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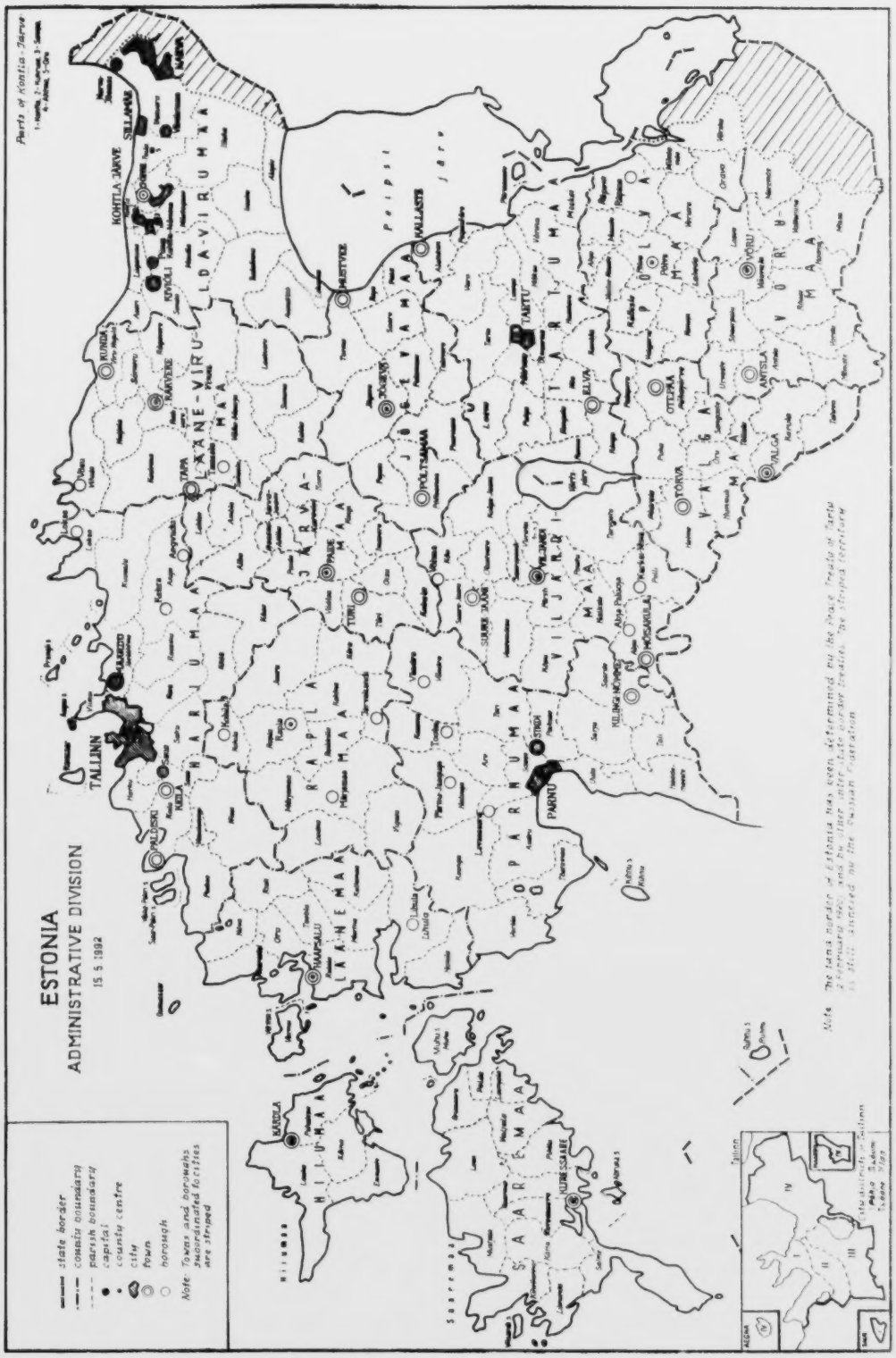
Viru-Nigula 7
Vormsi 6
Võhma (b.) 14
Võnnu 12
Võru 15
Võru (t.) 15
Võsu (b.) 7
Väike-Maarja 7
Vändra 9
Vändra (b.) 9
Värska 8
Väätsa 5
Õru 13
Ülenurme 12

Note: 21.05.1992 the parish of Simuna was renamed as Avanduse.


ESTONIA
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
15 5 1992
state border
coastal boundary
parish boundary
capital
county centre
city
town
borough
Note: Towns and boroughs incorporated in counties are shaped
HARJUMAA
TALLINN
HIIUMAA
KÄRDLA
RAPLAMAA
RAPLA
LÄÄNE-VIRUMAA
LÄÄNE-VIRU
JÄRVAMAA
PAIDE
JÕGEVAMAA
JÕGEVA
TARTUMAA
TARTU
PÕLVAMAA
PÕLVA
VÕRUMAA
VÕRU
VALGAMAA
VALGA
VILJANDIMAA
VILJANDI
PÄRNUMAA
PÄRNU
SAAREMAA
KURESSAARE
KOHTLA-JÄRVE
SILLAMÄE
NARVA
KUNDA
RAKVERE
TAPA
RUMMU
KOVIOLI
PÕLTSAMAA
KALLASTE
ELVA
OTEPÄÄ
TÕRVA
ANTSLA
HIIUMAA
KURESSAARE
SAAREMAA
Gulf of Finland
Gulf of Riga
Peipsi
Võrtsjärv
Pärnu
Emajõgi
Narva
Gulf of Finland
Gulf of Riga
Note: The land number of Estonia has been determined by the Peace Treaty of February 1920, and by other inter-state border treaties. The straight territory is also declared by the Russian Federation.